PROGRAM CHARTER

FOR

HOMELAND SECURITY

Program Manager's Name: Captain Wade J. Blake

Goal Team Lead's Name: William F. Broglie

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Homeland Security Program (HSP) (ID code HLS) is in the Leadership and Corporate Services Sub-Goal of the Mission Support Goal. The Under Secretary has identified Homeland Security as a NOAA headquarters function[1]. Due to the nature of the program, specific responsibilities borne by the DOC Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere/NOAA Administrator were specifically delegated to the HSP Director by the Deputy Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere in Memoranda of October 29, 2002, and October 26, 2004[2]. These responsibilities include coordination and development of all plans, programs and policies regarding homeland security activities – HSP provides a unity of effort and the focal point of contact for NOAA leadership, Department of Commerce (DOC), the White House Homeland Security Council, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and other interagency partners.

As set forth in NAO 210-100, All Hazards Incident Management, October 24, 2006, NOAA provides a standard for preparedness and response through a single NOAA CONOPS for All Hazards Incident Management. The CONOPS provides seamless continuity of operations and a single, comprehensive organizational structure for management of NOAA capabilities supporting an incident response when natural, man-made, or terrorist-related activities occur. The Homeland Security Program (HLS) supports the Director, Homeland Security Program Office, (HSPO) in execution of responsibilities assigned in NAO 210-100 to include:

1) maintains the CONOPS and all supplemental guidance ensuring NOAA compliance with the National Response Framework;

2) ensures all NOAA programs adhere to the policies and protocols in the CONOPS;

3) coordinates and, under certain circumstances, directs in the Under Secretary's stead and through the proper chain of command, NOAA's efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents of all hazards and all origins;

4) acts as NOAA's liaison with the Department of Homeland Security, and other federal agencies, and serves as the Under Secretary's principal advisor on issues relating to intelligence matters, terrorism, and homeland security-related emergencies;

5) on behalf of the Under Secretary, is responsible for evaluating NOAA's response operations.

The HSP strengthens the agency's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

The Director HSPO serves as the NOAA lead for the National Exercise Program. Operational elements of HSP include test, training and exercise (TT&E), leadership of NOAA Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Operations, management of NOAA staffing at the

1 Memorandum from NOAA Deputy Under Secretary to NOAA Executive Panel, Subject: Homeland Security Program Office, October 29, 2002, paragraph (1).

2 Op.cit., and Memorandum from NOAA Deputy Under Secretary to Assistant Administrators and NOAA Staff Office Directors, Subject: NOAA Support to the Homeland Security Operations Center Policy and Procedures, October 26, 2004.

DHS National Operations Center; and management and operations of the NOAA Incident Coordination Center with supporting systems, and implementation DOC's emergency notification system, E-Team. HSPO also bears primary responsibility for Critical Infrastructure analyses and NOAA implementation of Federal Continuity Directives 1 and 2.

Homeland Security Program and Emergency Response Program

- Both Programs are dedicated to improving the integration of NOAA's expertise, tools, and capabilities to strengthen the agency's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.
- The Homeland Security Program maintains the NOAA All Hazards Incident Management Concept of Operations per NAO 210-100 to ensure NOAA's compliance with the National Response Framework. The HLS is responsible for planning and execution of continuity of operations (COOP) and the Incident Coordination Center (ICC). The COOP element of the HLS assures resilience and restoration of NOAA leadership and continuity of services when NOAA operations are interrupted. The ICC provides secure and reliable communication and coordination of incident management of all hazards and all origins.
- The Emergency Response Program directly supports the HLS responsibilities by ensuring NOAA's responders are able to meet the Agency's response requirements. This means working internally within NOAA at the operational level to help Programs and Offices plan for and execute the delivery of scientific support, assessment tools, technology, and information resources.

2. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

A. Requirement Drivers:

1) Legislation:

a) The Homeland Security Act of 2002, an Act to establish the Department of Homeland Security whose primary mission includes preparedness of the United States for acts of terrorism; reducing the vulnerability of the U.S. to terrorism; minimizing the damage, and assisting in the recovery from terrorist attacks occurring in the U.S.; and acting as the focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning. HSPO supports DHS in these functions through information sharing, complying with Continuity of Operations guidance, and providing response and recovery assistance.

b) NWS Organic Act (15 U.S.C. § 313) – Provides NWS authority to forecast the weather (including ice forecasts), issue warnings, etc. Dissemination of hydrometeorological information, including watches and warnings is one of NOAA's identified 2005 Priority Mission Essential Functions directly supporting several National Essential Functions. The NWS Organic Act authorizes specific activities within the Homeland Security Program (National/Homeland Security Plume Dispersion) and authorizes environmental information coordinated by and provided through NOAA Desk at DHS National Operations Center (NOC) used for operational planning.

2) Executive Orders and Presidential Directives:

a) National Security Presidential Directive/NSPD 51; Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD 20, National Continuity Policy, dated May 9, 2007, Conveys Presidential direction that "It is the policy of the United States to maintain a comprehensive and effective continuity capability composed of Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government programs in order to ensure the preservation of our form of government under the Constitution and the continuing performance of National Essential Functions under all conditions." HSPD 20 establishes a comprehensive national policy on the continuity of Federal

Government structures and operations and a single National Continuity Coordinator responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of Federal continuity policies. This policy establishes "National Essential Functions," prescribes continuity requirements for all executive departments and agencies, and provides guidance for State, local, territorial, and tribal governments, and private sector organizations in order to ensure a comprehensive and integrated national continuity program that will enhance the credibility of our national security posture and enable a more rapid and effective response to and recovery from a national emergency.

b) National Communications System/NCS 3-10. Identifies communication requirements for Federal Executive Branch to maintain a comprehensive and effective continuity capability.

c) Executive Order/E.O. 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, dated November 18, 1988. Assigns national security emergency preparedness responsibilities to federal departments and agencies. Under this order, agencies are required to have capabilities to meet essential defense and civilian needs during any national security emergency. The head of each agency shall provide for: 1) succession to office and emergency delegation of authority in accordance with applicable law; 2) safekeeping of essential resources, facilities, and records; and, 3) establishment of emergency operating facilities. In addition, this E.O. assigns DOC the lead responsibility for developing plans to provide meteorological, hydrologic, marine weather, geodetic, hydrographic, climatic, seismic, and oceanographic data and services to Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, and developing overall plans and programs for the fishing industry's continued production during an emergency.

d) Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD 5, Management of Domestic Incidents, dated February 28, 2003, tasks the Secretary of DHS to develop a comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS) which integrates Federal Government domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan. All Federal departments and agencies are required to adopt the NIMS and assist and support with the development of the National Response Plan (NRP). HSP had lead responsibility for ensuring NOAA's response capabilities were accurately cited during the development of the NRP and maintains primary responsibility for ensuring NIMS implementation and execution within NOAA[3].

e) Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD 8, National Preparedness, dated December 17, 2003. HSPD #8 describes the way Federal departments and agencies will prepare for a response, including prevention activities during the early stages of a terrorism incident. The purposes of HSPD #8 include: (1) establishing policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goals, and (2) outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of Federal, State and local entities. HSPD #8 requires the head of each Federal department or agency to undertake actions to support the national preparedness goal, including adoption of quantifiable performance measurements in the areas of training, planning, equipment, and exercises for Federal incident management and asset preparedness. The Homeland Security Program has primary responsibility for ensuring agency preparation for emergency operations.

3 Effective March 22, 2008, the NRP was updated and renamed the National Response Framework.

f) Presidential Decision Directive/PDD 63, Critical Infrastructure Protection, dated May 22, 1998, and Homeland Security Presidential Directive/ HSPD 7 Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection, dated December 17, 2003. The purposes of these directives are to ensure all physical and cyber-based systems essential to the minimum operations of the economy and government and ensure the public's health and safety, are protected against failure, human error, weather and other natural causes, and physical and cyber attacks. Every department and agency Chief Information Officer is responsible for information assurance. HSP provides assistance and support to both the NOAA and DOC Office of Chief Information Offices in this endeavor.

g) National Security Presidential Directive/NSPD 41 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD 13, Maritime Security Policy, dated December 21, 2004. This directive establishes U.S. policy, guidelines and implementation actions to enhance U.S. national security and homeland security by protecting U.S. maritime interests. HSP supports NOAA's involvement in Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) including an Interagency Agreement between NOAA and DHS/United States Coast Guard whereby both parties agree to develop, install, operate, and maintain maritime two-way communication and surveillance systems on NOAA data buoys to intercept and relay Automated Identification System (AIS) signals through satellite link to the USCG for vessel tracking.

h) Executive Order/E.O. 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions, dated April 3, 1984. Directs all Federal departments and agencies to determine their national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications requirements, and prepare policies, plans and procedures concerning telecommunications facilities, services or equipment under their management or operational control to maximize their capability of responding to the national security or emergency preparedness needs of the Federal government in conjunction with the emergency management activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. HSP is directly involved in identifying requirements to ensure interoperable communications and tests NOAA's communication systems at alternate operating sites on a quarterly basis with other Departments and Agencies.

3) Policy Decisions and Guidance:

a) National Infrastructure Protection Plan/NIPP, 2006, The National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) provides the unifying structure for the integration of critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) protection into a single national program. The NIPP provides an overall framework for programs and activities that are currently underway in the various sectors, as well as new and developing CI/KR protection efforts.

b) National Continuity Implementation Plan/NCIP, Homeland Security Council, August 2007. A comprehensive and integrated list of directives for the Federal Executive Branch in order to ensure the effectiveness and survivability of our national continuity capability.

c) Federal Continuity Directive/FCD 1, Federal Executive Branch National Continuity program and Requirements, dated February 2008. FCD 1 provides direction to the Federal executive branch for developing continuity plans and programs. Continuity planning facilitates the performance of executive branch essential functions during all-hazards emergencies or other situations that may disrupt normal operations. The ultimate goal of continuity in the executive branch is the continuation of National Essential Functions (NEFs).

d) Federal Continuity Directive/FCD 2, Federal Executive Branch Mission Essential

Function and Primary Mission Essential Function identification and Submission Process, dated February 2008. Provides guidance and direction to Federal executive branch departments and agencies for identification of the Mission Essential Functions and potential Primary Mission Essential Functions.

e) NOAA Administrative Order/NAO 210-100, All Hazards Incident Management, dated October 24, 2006. Establishes requirements, policies, responsibilities, and authorities for the development, implementation, and oversight of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) All Hazards Incident Management effort through the NOAA All Hazards Incident Management Concept of Operations (CONOPS). The CONOPS identifies roles and responsibilities and authorizes the issuance of related guidance for implementation.

f) Department of Commerce, Office of Human Resources Management, HR Bulletin #080, FY08. Employee Accountability in the Event of Emergency Situation or Disaster, dated February 26, 2008.

g) Memorandum from Commerce Deputy Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere to NOAA Executive Panel, Subject: Homeland Security Program Office, dated October 29, 2002. Establishes HSPO and delegates specific HSPO responsibilities.

h) Memorandum from Commerce Deputy Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere to Assistant Administrators and Staff Office Directors, Subject: NOAA Support to the Homeland Security Operations Center Policy and Procedures, dated October 26, 2004. Provides details on HSPO and Line/Staff office responsibilities including the Incident Coordination Center, HS Senior Management Team, communication, and reporting[4].

4) Agreements:

a) The National Response Framework/NRF. The Framework provides structures for implementing nationwide response policy and operational coordination for all types of domestic incidents. It can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the resources needed, and an appropriate level of coordination. In the NRF, incidents include actual or potential emergencies or all-hazards events that range from accidents and natural disasters to actual or potential terrorist attacks. They include events wholly contained within a single jurisdiction and others that are catastrophic in nature and national in their scope or consequences. Agency specific responsibilities are defined in Essential Support Functions, Support Annexes, and Incident Annexes. NOAA has responsibilities in 14 of the 15 ESFs. For more detail on NOAA's responsibilities in the NRF, see § B. Mission Requirements.

5) Memoranda of Understanding:

a) MOU with DHS June 2004 for the purpose of disseminating emergency messages on NOAA All-Hazards Radio

b) MOU with DHS and DoEd to provide NOAA Weather/All-Hazards radios to schools -- $500,000 to NOAA

c) MOU with DHS/USCG to use NOAA data buoys to intercept and relay Automated Identification System (AIS) signals though satellite link to the USCG for vessel tracking. This system supports the interagency Maritime Domain Awareness --

4 The DHS "Homeland Security Operations Center" was recast and renamed the "National Operations Center" in 2006.

$2,500,000 to NOAA

d) MOU with DOD Technical Support Working Group and DHS/USCG to cooperate on developing Underwater Domain Awareness (UDA) capability for Ports, Harbors and Inland Waterways. For part of this joint effort, the NOAA Navigation Response Teams will be using hydrographic survey technology for mine detection in restricted ports -- $1,824,900 to NOAA

e) MOU with DHS and DOD, DOE, EPA, NASA, and NRC for support and participation in the DHS Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) which will provide atmospheric hazards predictions in support of the lead Federal agency for incidents of national significance as defined in the National Response Plan. The IMAAC products will be recognized as the single source of Federal hazards prediction and will be provided to Federal, state and local emergency responders and other Government officials as necessary.

B. Mission Requirements

1) Coordinate and manage all plans, programs and policies regarding homeland security; ensure coordination of NOAA's support where multiple Line Offices and outside organizations may be involved; represent DOC in DHS organizations formed for incident management.

a) Maps to all requirement drivers with special relevance to the following: HSA of 2002; 15 U.S.C. § 313; HSPD 5; HSPD 8; HSPD 13; NRF; NAO 210-100; DUS Memoranda October 29, 2002 and October 26, 2004

2) Ensure continuity of operations, delivery of services, ensure the safety and security of NOAA's employees and facilities.

a) Maps to NSPD 51/HSPD 20; NCIP; FCDs 1&2; NAO 210-100; E.O. 12656; HSPD 7; HSPD 5; PDD 63 & HSPD 7; NIPP; NRF; HR Bulletin #080

3) Develop and maintain effective communication and coordination among NOAA's HS-related programs and activities (1) to ensure effective delivery of services; and (2) to ensure 24/7 availability of NOAA's HS related activities under all condition;

a) Maps to NSPD 51/HSPD 20; NCIP; NCS 3-10; FCDs 1&2; NAO 210-100; E.O. 12472; HSPD 5; HSPD 8; HSPD 7; NIPP; NRF; DUS Memoranda October 29, 2002 and October 26, 2004.

3. LINKS TO THE NOAA STRATEGIC PLAN

A. Goal Outcomes:

1) MISSION SUPPORT/LEADERSHIP

a) NOAA Homeland Security-related capabilities that are fully integrated into national planning and available at all times.

2) WEATHER AND WATER

a) Reduced loss of life, injury, and damage to the economy

- Accomplished through the use of NOAA's Weather/All Hazards Network, Reverse 911 National Capitol Region Alert Pilot, DCNet, and air dispersion models ALOHA, HARM, HYSPLIT and CAMEO.

3) COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

a) Safe, secure, efficient, and seamless movement of goods and people in the US transportation system.

- HSP works with the Coast Guard and Navy in implementing the Maritime Domain

Awareness (MDA) program and MDA Automated Identification System (AIS). In addition, Navigation Response Team vessels have been outfitted with hull-mounted sonar systems and associated navigation, data collection, data processing, and data storage systems enabling NOAA to more quickly respond to coastal emergencies and is also partnering with the Coast Guard for mine detection in restricted port areas.

B. Goal Performance Objectives:

1) LEADERSHIP AND CORPORATE SERVICES

a) Enhance contribution of NOAA services to all-hazard Homeland Security efforts.

2) WEATHER AND WATER

a) Increase lead time and accuracy for weather and water warnings and forecasts.

b) Improve predictability of the onset, duration, and impact of hazardous and severe weather and water events.

c) Increase development, application, and transition of advanced science and technology to operations and services.

d) Increase coordination of weather and water information and services with integration of local, regional, and global observation systems.

e) Reduce uncertainty associated with weather and water decision tools and assessments.

3) COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

a) Enhance navigational safety and efficiency by improving information products and services.

b) Realize national economic, safety, and environmental benefits of improved, accurate positioning capabilities.

c) Reduce weather-related transportation crashes and delays.

d) Reduce human risk, environmental, and economic consequences resulting from natural or human-induced emergencies.

e) Increase total government procurements from NOAA-licensed commercial firms operating remote sensing systems.

C. Goal Strategies:

1) LEADERSHIP AND CORPORATE SERVICES

a) Guide the development of and coordinate NOAA's homeland security-related plans, programs and policies to enhance NOAA-wide program response, risk management, continuity of operations, and other contingency planning and program infrastructure.

2) WEATHER AND WATER

a) Improve the reliability, lead-time, and effectiveness of weather and water information and services that predict changes in environmental conditions.

b) Develop and infuse research results and new technologies more efficiently to improve products and services, streamline dissemination, and communicate vital information more effectively.

c) Work with private industry, universities, and national and international agencies to create and leverage partnerships that foster more effective information services.

3) COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

a) Expand and enhance advanced technology monitoring and observing systems, such as weather and oceanographic observations, ice forecasts and nowcasts, hydrographic surveys, and precise positioning coordinates, to provide accurate, up-to-date information.

b) Develop and apply new technologies, methods, and models to increase the capabilities, efficiencies, and accuracy of transportation-related products and services.

c) Develop and implement sophisticated assessment and prediction techniques, products, and services to support decisions on aviation, marine, and surface navigation efficiencies; coastal resource management; and transportation system management, operations, and planning.

4. PROGRAM OUTCOMES

Ensure a NOAA standard for preparedness and response that provides a seamless continuity of operations and a single, comprehensive organizational structure for management of NOAA capabilities supporting an incident response when natural or terrorist-related events occur.

5. PROGRAM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This program is established and managed with the procedures established in the NOAA Business Operations Manual (BOM). Responsibilities of the Program Manager are described in the BOM. Responsibilities of other major participants are summarized below:

A. Participating Line Office, Staff Office, and Council Responsibilities:

1) All Line/Corporate Services Offices provide representatives to the Homeland Security Senior Management Team (HS SMT) to:

a) Function as liaison between HSP, the NOAA Desk at DHS/National Operations Center (NOC), and their respective NOAA Assistant Administrators/Staff Office Directors;

b) Provide staff support and subject-matter expertise to the ICC and summary situational report updates to the ICC and NOAA Desk at NOC

c) Ensure the NOAA NOC Desk and HSPO are informed of: 1) developing situations, 2) availability of response assets, 3) requests for support, and 4) changes in status to essential operations or critical infrastructure;

d) Assist HSP in the development and tracking of overall program status, performance measures, key milestones, management issues, annual spending plans, and program planning and budgeting.

e) Participate actively in the HS SMT and/or COOP Working Group to support NOAA's COOP program, thus ensuring NOAA remains capable to continue performance of Priority Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs) during any emergency or situation that may disrupt normal operations.

2) National Weather Service

In addition to 5A above, the following are specific contributions by this Line Office to NOAA

Priority Missions Essential Functions (PMEFs)[5] and National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs):

PMEF #1 - Provide timely observations, forecasts, watches and warnings of severe weather and hydro meteorological and electromagnetic events:

- Provide hydro meteorological forecasts and warnings for hazardous events including winter storms, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, flash floods, tsunamis, and electromagnetic storms.
- Advance knowledge of adverse weather allows the pre-positioning of logistical support to be used in recovery after large scale natural events such as hurricanes and typhoons.
- Provide on-site support with immediate insight on current and forecast hydro meteorological conditions to allow quick and economical resolution of fire suppression and hazardous material spills.
- Develops and maintains the communications and computing infrastructure to provide data and products.
- Operates and maintains the infrastructure to ensure that NOAA Weather/All-Hazards Radio is available to transmit watches and warnings of hazardous weather and non-meteorological civil emergency messages to over 97% of the population in the contiguous U.S.
- Develops, operates, and maintains the tsunami warning network to provide warning of potential tsunami activity throughout the Pacific basin. Forecasts include the creation of numerical models of the atmosphere which are used as the basis for flight planning, ship routing, and energy distribution among other activities.

PMEF #4 - Provide geodetic, hydrographic, oceanographic data and services to promote safe navigation of commerce and transportation.

- Provide information on atmospheric conditions including atmospheric forecasts and wind modeling.

National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- (ESF #1) Provides forecasts, watches, and warnings including weather, storm surge, and dispersion forecasts.
- (ESF #1) Provides surface and marine forecasts and nowcasts including ice and debris tracking.
- (ESF #2) Supports the Emergency Alert System and provides, in coordination with FEMA, public dissemination of critical pre-event and post-event information over the all-hazards NOAA Weather Radio system, the NOAA Weather Wire Service, and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network.
- (ESF#4) Provides fire/weather forecasting as needed from the NIFC in Boise, ID, or from a nearby National Weather Service Forecast Office under the terms of existing interagency agreements.
- (ESF#4) Provides fire/weather support under the terms of the National Agreement for Meteorological Services in Support of Agencies with Land Management and Fire Protection Responsibilities.

5 NOAA's Priority Mission Essential Function (PMEF) responsibilities shown reflect the 2005 analysis. Per Federal Continuity Directives 1 and 2, these are being revisited at this time and will be updated to reflect findings of the Interagency Board (IAB) and determinations of National COOP Coordinator in 2008.

- (ESF#4) Provides forecasts of the dispersion of smoke in support of planning and response activities.
- (ESF#9) Acquires and disseminates weather data, forecasts, and emergency information.
- (ESF#9) Provides weather information essential for efficient US&R.
- (ESF#9) Predicts pollutant movement and dispersion over time (marine and atmospheric).
- (ESF#11) Provides detailed site-specific weather forecasts and forecasts of travel time for river contaminants.
- (ESF#12) Provides current and forecast weather information and dispersion model forecasts through its National Centers for Environmental Prediction and its local weather forecast offices and river forecast centers.
- (ESF#12) Provides public dissemination of critical event information over the NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio system, NOAA Weather Wire Service, and Emergency Managers Information Network.
- (ESF#13) Provides overall support regarding weather services during disasters and airborne plume prediction.
- (ESF#13) Provides support through the Satellite Vessel Surveillance System, tracking infrastructure, and public dissemination of critical pre-event and post-event information over the NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio (NWR) system, the NOAA Weather Wire Service, and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN) of the National Weather Service. (NMFS provides Vessel Monitoring System, NWS rest of this requirement.)
- (ESF#13) Provides environmental information and dispersion model forecasts through its National Centers for Environmental Prediction and its local weather forecast offices and river forecast centers.
- (ESF#13) Provides public dissemination of critical pre-event and post-event information over the NWR system, NOAA Weather Wire Service, and EMWIN.
- (ESF#13) Provides airborne pollution dispersion prediction products/services
- (ESD#15) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information direct from a nearby National Weather Service (NWS) office. NWR broadcasts NWS warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information 24 hours a day. In conjunction with the EAS, NWR provides an “all-hazards” radio network, making it a single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. The Secretary of Homeland Security can utilize the NWR Network to send target alerts.
- (Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Support Annex) Supports the Emergency Alert System through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Weather Service and provides public dissemination of critical pre-event and post-event information over the all-hazards NOAA Weather Radio system, the NOAA Weather Wire Service, and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network.

3) National Ocean Service

In addition to 5A above, the following are specific contributions by this Line Office to NOAA Priority Missions Essential Functions (PMEFs) and National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs):

PMEF #1 - Provide timely observations, forecasts, watches and warnings of severe weather and hydrometeorological and electromagnetic events:

- NOS provides essential on-site weather support for response efforts such as wildfire

suppression and hazardous material spills.

PMEF #4 - Provide geodetic, hydrographic, oceanographic data and services to promote safe navigation of commerce and transportation.

Provide real-time water levels, currents, winds and other oceanographic and meteorological measurements for major U.S. port areas in support of national security, safe navigation, sustainable coastal communities, and disaster response. These observations of data and information are necessary to ensure safe, secure, and efficient maritime commerce and transportation. The collection of this data is used to generate timely and accurate nautical charts and respond to disasters for security, damage assessment, and recovery efforts. Global Positioning (GPS) technology and data, provided by the NOAA, enable Federal, State, and Local entities to determine highly accurate positional coordinates for characterizing disaster area features.

National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- (ESF#1) Provides emergency hydrographic surveys, search and recovery, obstruction location, and vessel traffic rerouting in ports and waterways.
- (ESF#1) Provide remote aerial imagery through the DOC/NOAA desk at the NOC.
- (ESF#3) Provides hydrographic survey assets and expertise as part of a coordinated strategy of response/restoration of critical waterways, channels, and ports.
- (ESF#3) Provides scientific support in assessing impact to the coastal zone using population data, storm track, known areas of coastal damage, and general information on currents and winds to predict areas of high debris density and abundance.
- (ESF#9) Predicts pollutant movement and dispersion over time (marine).
- (ESF#9) Assesses areas of greatest hazard following a marine or atmospheric release.
- (ESF#10) Provides operational weather data and prepares forecasts tailored to support the response, through the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) when activated.
- (ESF#10) Provides expertise on natural resources and coastal habitat, the environmental effects of oil and hazardous materials, and appropriate cleanup and restoration alternatives.
- (ESF#10) Coordinates NOAA scientific support for responses in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved.
- (ESF#10) Predicts pollutant fate, effects, and transport as a function of time.
- (ESF#10) Provides information on meteorological, hydrological, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters. (With NWS).
- (ESF#10) Provides charts and maps for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes.
- (ESF#10) Conducts emergency hydrographic surveys, search and recovery, and obstruction location to assist safe vessel movement.
- (ESF#11) Provides aerial mapping and satellite remote sensing for damage assessment.
- (ESF#11) Provides expertise and assistance on coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems.
- (ESF#11) Provides expertise and consultation on marine mammals, endangered species, and essential fish habitat issues.
- (ESF#13) Provides law enforcement and security capabilities, nautical and aeronautical charting, surveys, tidal and geodetic services, and georeferenced coastal imagery.) (NMFS for law enforcement and security capabilities, NOS for remaining.)

- (ESF#14) Provides natural hazard vulnerability analysis, provides assistance on coastal zone management and building community resilience, supplies geospatial technology (e.g., Geographic Information System, or GIS) assistance and coastal inundation information, and performs ecosystem and damage assessments.

4) Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

In addition to 5A above, the following are specific contributions by this Line Office to NOAA Priority Missions Essential Functions (PMEFs) and National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs):

PMEF #1 - Provide timely observations, forecasts, watches and warnings of severe weather and hydro meteorological and electromagnetic events:

- OAR contributions to hydro meteorological products and services are used in operations and operational planning by defense, international partners, law enforcement/intelligence services, and the general population for personal welfare.
- Numerical forecasts are used to model the dispersion of air- and water-borne agents for hazardous materials incidents such as volcanic ash resulting from a volcanic eruption.
- Dispersion modeling is the foundation for planning responses in the event of an incident involving a weapon of mass destruction

(NOTE: In anticipated update for this PMEF, operational responsibility transferred to NWS/National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP). OAR supports NCEP operational elements.)

5) National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS)

In addition to 5A above, the following are specific contributions by this Line Office to NOAA Priority Missions Essential Functions (PMEFs) and National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

PMEF #1 - Provide timely observations, forecasts, watches and warnings of severe weather and hydro meteorological and electromagnetic events:

- Timely and accurate forecasts of hydro meteorological events are essential to the maintenance of the economy of the U.S. and its international partners. Advance knowledge of severe storms, tsunamis, and electromagnetic storms allows mitigation actions to be implemented.

PMEF #2 - Provide control and timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect and enhance the Nation’s economy, security, environment, and quality of life.

- Acquires and manages the Nation’s environmental satellites and provides data and information services. Information and observations are used in weather forecasting, aviation, and marine operations, agricultural applications, on-scene weather support for incidents, and sea surface temperature measurements for the fishing industry, volcanic ash detection and tracking, as well as those supporting the international search and rescue effort for which DOC has U.S. programmatic responsibility.
- NOAA is responsible for licensing and enforcement of Federal regulations for operating a commercial or private earth observing satellite. Enforcement of the regulations which apply to shutter control or restriction of data distribution is essential to ensure national security.

National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- (ESF#1) Orbital imagery through the DOC/NOAA desk at the NOC.
- (ESF#9) Provides satellite services for detecting and locating persons in potential or actual

distress in the wilderness, maritime, and aeronautical environments

- (ESF#11) Makes available an environmental data archive for determining baseline conditions.

6) National Marine Fisheries Service

In addition to 5A above, the following are specific contributions by this Line Office to NOAA Priority Missions Essential Functions (PMEFs) and National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

PMEF #3 - Ensure the Nation's food supply receives essential protein produced and processed by the fishing industry, provide law enforcement activities to protect and conserve the Nation's marine resources and support national security emergencies.

- Enforce laws that protect and conserve our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat.
- Communication and global positioning satellites provide near-real time fishing vessel monitoring, control and surveillance throughout the U.S. EEZ, Pacific Ocean, and Atlantic Ocean.
- Enforce laws and regulations focused on maintaining healthy stocks important to commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries essential to the food supply of the Nation. Provide federal law enforcement services under ESF #13, "Public Safety and Security", of the National Response Plan.
- Participate on Anti Terrorism Task Forces and Maritime Domain Awareness initiatives.
- Administer a national Seafood Inspection Program which offers seafood inspection, grading, certification, consultative, and other services to the seafood industry. This PMEF is a lead responsibility under DOC in Executive Order 12656, "Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities".
- NOAA Fisheries special agents and enforcement officers have specified authority to enforce over 37 statutes, as well as numerous treaties related to the conservation and protection of marine resources and other matters of concern to NOAA. While acting under their primary jurisdiction, special agents are authorized to enforce all laws against the United States.

National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- (ESF#11) Provides contaminant analysis expertise and facilities.
- (ESF#11) Provides seafood inspection capabilities to assess safety, wholesomeness, proper labeling, and quality of fish and fishery products through process and product verifications, product evaluations and certifications, and laboratory analysis.
- (ESF#11) Implements the activities determined appropriate to restore fisheries and any other natural resources or prevent a failure in the future in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act (Section 312, 16 U.S.C. 1801, et seq.)
- (ESF#13) Provides law enforcement and security capabilities, nautical and aeronautical charting, surveys, tidal and geodetic services, and georeferenced coastal imagery.) (NMFS for law enforcement and security capabilities, NOS for remaining.)
- (ESF#13) Provides support through the Satellite Vessel Surveillance System, tracking infrastructure, and public dissemination of critical pre-event and post-event information over the NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio (NWR) system, the NOAA Weather Wire Service, and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN) of the National Weather Service. (NMFS provides Vessel Monitoring System, NWS rest of this requirement.)

- (ESF#14) Provides technical assistance in recovering fisheries, restoring habitat, and rebuilding coastal communities.

7) NOAA Office of Marine and Aviation Operations

In addition to 5A above, the following are specific contributions by this Line Office to support NOAA Priority Missions Essential Functions (PMEFs) and National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs):

- Provide waterborne and airborne observation platforms collecting data in support of NOAA's Priority Mission Essential Functions.

8) Program Planning and Integration

In addition to 5A above, the following are specific contributions by this Line Office to support NOAA Priority Missions Essential Functions (PMEFs):

- PPI has no agency level Mission Activities within the first 30 days after activation of the NOAA COOP. After 30 days, PPI will reconstitute and assist NOAA in reaffirming/redefining it's mission.

9) Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation

- PA&E has no agency level Mission Activities within the first 30 days after activation of the NOAA COOP. After 30 days, PA&E will provide the analytical foundation for programmatic and reconstitution decisions.

10) Office of Chief Administrative Officer

- Responsible to assess safety and security of affected spaces, execute emergency leases, ensure access to ground transportation assets, and lead restoration of an operational environment for the conduct of NOAA mission.

11) Executive Secretariat

- Responsible to ensure effective access to vital records.

12) Acquisition and Grants

- Responsible for execution of emergency acquisitions to support NOAA Mission Essential Functions.
- Responsible to provide support in assessing impacts to, and recovery of, NOAA contractors delivering critical support to NOAA Mission Essential Functions.

13) Workforce Management

- Responsible for supporting activities accounting for NOAA employees, continuity of time and attendance processing, personnel action processing, execution of insurance issues, etc., as well as provide support services for employees and/or their families to support NOAA Mission Essential Functions.

14) Office of Chief Financial Officer

- Responsible for providing funding mechanisms including but not limited to reallocation of funding for emergency travel/other emergency requirements, provide budget execution support for mission assignments made under National Response Framework (e.g., tasking under Emergency Supporting Functions), and tracking costs needed for reimbursement during post-incident recovery to support NOAA Priority Mission Essential Functions.
- (Financial Management Support Annex) In concert with Incident Coordination Center operations, integrate reimbursement of NOAA services through NOAA Budget Execution.

15) Office of Communications

- Responsible to ensure accurate and relevant information is provided to NOAA's stakeholders and constituents, including providing information on impacted sites to families and public media.

16) Office of Legislative Affairs

- Responsible to maintain liaison with elected representatives and staff during recovery phases.

17) Office of Chief Information Officer

- (OCIO) Provide a focus for IT across the entire spectrum of IT from policy through planning, management, operations, oversight, and research.
- (OCIO) Provides centralized management of networks and NoAA's enterprise servers and messaging system.
- (OCIO) Manage NOAA's IT security program including coordinating security planning and vulnerability assessments, IT security training for all NOAA personnel, and operating NOAA's Computer Incident Response Team.
- (OCIO) Coordinate development of strategic and operational IT plans to improve NOAA's use of IT.
- (OCIO) Provide access to corporate financial and personnel data, systems and applications (e.g., NOAA Locator, CBS, international Agreement database, NOAA personnel assigned outside NOAA, etc).
- (OCIO) Provides organizational leadership and support to the Director, Homeland Security Program Office
- (HSPO) Contribute to the following NOAA responsibilities in the National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Support Annexes:
  - Direct and execute Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)
  - Support NOAA Desk at DHS NOC for incident management
  - Coordinate NOAA's support to DOC's Continuity of Government program
  - Support and execution of NOAA's incident Coordination Center to provide secure and reliable communication and an operations center for incidents;
  - Serves as principal point of contact to the Under Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Deputy Under Secretary for homeland security programs; serves as matrix manager for all homeland security programs and resource initiatives; manages the NOAA Incident Coordination Center to provide secure and reliable communication and an operations center for incidents; provides primary Desk Officer and manage staffing for the NOAA Desk at the National Operations Center during core hours and extended hours (as requested by the NOC Senior Watch Officer). Supports the FEMA Citizen Corps: Involves community members in all-hazards emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- (ESF#5) Support NOAA's responsibilities and capabilities are outlined in the ESF Annexes. Provide expert personnel to the multiagency coordination centers, as requested, to assist with the delivery of Federal resources and provide reports to the respective Planning Section. (HSPO)
- (ESF#5) Identify staff liaisons or points of contact to provide technical and subject-matter expertise, data, advice, and staff support for operations that fall within the domain of each agency. Support capabilities of other organizations may be used as required and available.

(HSPO)

- (ESF#5) Maintain comprehensive and current plans and procedures identifying how NOAA will execute the support functions for which they are responsible. (HSPO)
- In support of ESF #8, assures NOAA readiness to support to Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC); Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) and ESF #8 staff in RRCC or JFO in the conduct of risk analyses.
- (Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Support Annex) Support at the national level involves active participation and coordination across a variety of activities to include the exchange of liaisons, implementation of reporting and information-sharing protocols, and/or physical representation, as required, at the following:
  - National Operations Center (NOC).
  - National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).
  - National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC).
  - Department of Justice (DOJ)/Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC).
  - National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NCC).
  - United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT).
  - Other Federal Department and Agency Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).
    - (Financial Management Annex) Coordinate Mission Assignment Taskings through Incident Coordination Center operations. (HSPO).

18) Office of General Counsel

- Responsible to provide recommendations to decision-makers based upon legislation and the body of appellate decisions.

19) Observation Council

- Promote development of the observation systems underlying NOAA's operations to advance homeland-security related requirements.

20) Research Council

- Provide recommendations and input for identification of research into systems and areas advancing national homeland security mission.

21) Chief Information Officer Council

- Identify systems enhancements to increase survivability and diverse network access to minimize risk of loss of access to infrastructure supporting NOAA's Priority Mission Essential Functions.

B. External Agency/Organization Responsibilities:

1) Department of Commerce – coordinates with HSPO on COOP, Continuity of Government (COG), and other Homeland Security-related issues and activities.

2) U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) – The Joint Interagency Coordination Group (JIACG) coordinates with NOAA to focus on integration and synchronization of activities to facilitate full spectrum of interagency support during emergency operations.

3) Department of Homeland Security – Coordinates through the NOAA Desk at DHS NOC and HSPO for NOAA all-hazards Homeland Security-related support and to coordinate

planning, drills, staffing of DHS led organizations and activations.

4) White House Homeland Security Council – Coordinates with HSPO for critical information related to NOAA homeland security capabilities to provide the White House in briefings, situational reports, or when specific information is solicited.

5) Other Department and Agencies, State and local governments, tribal entities, and private organizations – coordinates with HSPO for access to NOAA

6. END USERS OR BENEFICIARIES OF PROGRAM

A. The Nation – Through its leadership and contingency planning, the Homeland Security Program has put “One NOAA” into practice in supporting the nation with coordinated response capabilities, information and technical expertise before, during and after an emergency event, providing the public with increased protection, emergency preparedness and domestic security.

B. General Public – HLS’s contingency planning and coordination of services such as environmental data, information and technical expertise before, during and after an emergency event provides the public with increased protection, emergency preparedness, and domestic security.

C. Other Department and Agencies, State and local governments, tribal entities, and private organizations – HLS provides a single point of contact for access to coordinated NOAA assets and expertise.